

CONDITIONS.

"The Adams Sentinel" is published every Wednesday, at *Two Dollars* per annum, in advance—or *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if not paid within the year. ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are published three times for *One Dollar*, and for each continuance after, *Twenty-five Cents*. Those exceeding a square, in the same proportion.

Turnpike Election.

THE Stockholders in the *Gettysburg & Buck's Tavern Turnpike Company*, will take notice that an ELECTION will be held at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, on *Thursday the 25th day of August next*, for the purpose of choosing One President, Six Managers, one Treasurer, and such other Officers as shall be deemed necessary to conduct the affairs of said company for the ensuing year. By Order, DAVID WILLS, Sec'y.

July 28. The "Franklin Repository" will insert the above, and charge this Office.

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE NOTICE that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and they have appointed *Monday the 24th of August next*, for the hearing of me and my Creditors at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg.

DAVID LEASE.

July 28. The "York Recorder," and "Baltimore Gazette," will insert the above three times, and charge this office.

TO BUILDERS.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Poor-House, from the date hereof, until *Saturday the 8th of August next*, for furnishing materials, erecting and completing a

BRICK BARN

on the Farm of said Institution. A particular plan can be seen by applying to *Peter Aughinbaugh*, Seward.

JOHN GARVIN, Clerk.

July 14.

4t

At an Orphans' Court,

Held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-sixth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine—before John Reed, Esq. and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. &c. On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule ON ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

SAM'L EICHELBERGER,

deceased, to wit: on Polly, Samuel, Susannah, intermarried with Henry Rudesell, Elizabeth, Jacob, Ann, Catharine, and Lydia Eichelberger, and Grand Children, the Children of Adam Eichelberger, deceased, viz: Catharine and Elizabeth Eichelberger, and the Guardians of such as are minors, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on *the Fourth Monday of August next*, to accept or refuse to accept of the real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth. By the Court.

GEO. ZIEGLER, Clerk.

July 28.

4t

SHERIFF'S SALES.

IN pursuance of sundry Writs of Venditioni Exponas, & Alias Pluries Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Saturday the 15th of August next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, the following REAL ESTATE, viz:—

A Lot of Ground, situate in Berlin, Adams county, adjoining lots of George Razer, and Catharine Kuhn, and bounded on the North by an alley on which are erected a

two-story Frame Dwelling-house, a one-story Frame Kitchen, Log Barn, a Shop, part Frame and part Log, with a well of Water.

—ALSO—

A Lot of Ground, situate in the addition to the town of Berlin, bounded on the south by lot of George Baugher, and on the North and West by an alley, containing $\frac{1}{2}$ of an acre, more or less. Seized and taken in Execution as the Estate of *Wm. Baugher*.

—ALSO—

A Tract of Land, situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Daniel Mickley, Sen. Joseph and Isaac Rife, and others, containing 214 acres, more or less, on which are erected

a $1\frac{1}{2}$ story Log House, Log Cooper shop, a Bank Barn, part Stone and part Log, Frame Spring-house, with a Peach and Apple Orchard. Seized and taken in Execution as the Estate of *Joseph Chamberlain*.

—ALSO—

A Lot of Ground, situate in Littlestown, Adams county, known on the Plan of said town by No. 30, on which are erected

a one-story Log Dwelling-house, and Log Stable. Seized and taken in Execution as the Estate of *Jacob Kuntz*.

—ALSO—

A Lot of Ground, situate in the Town of Berlin, Adams county, adjoining lots of the Heirs of Usher, deceased, and John Nagle, on which is erected a

one-story Frame Dwelling house. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *Mary O'Brien*.

—ALSO—

A Tract of Mountain LAND, situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of David Newman, the Executors of — Fairfax, deceased, and others, containing 200 Acres, more or less. Seized and taken in Execution as late the Estate of *John Edie*, deceased.

—ALSO—

Three Lots of Ground, situate on High-street, in the borough of Gettysburg, and known on the plan of said Town by Nos. 197, 198, 199, on which is erected

a two story brick House, known by the name of the "*Gettysburg Academy*." —ALSO—

A Tract of Land, situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John Swener, the Heirs of Moses Jenkins, and others, containing 214 Acres, more or less, on which are erected

a two-story Log Dwelling House, and Brick Bank Barn. Seized and taken in Execution as the property of *William and Robert Shockey*.

PHILIP HEAGY, Sheriff. Sheriff's-Office, Gettysburg, July 28.

At an Orphans' Court, Held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine—before John Reed, Esq. and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. &c. On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule ON ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

PETER ZIMMERMAN, deceased, viz: the Heirs of Joseph Zimmerman, deceased, to wit: Hetty, Peter, Elizabeth, John, Mary, Joseph, Ann, Catharine, and Henry (all minors except Hetty) and Nancy, intermarried with David Picker, Barbara, intermarried with David Weaver, she being now deceased, leaving children to wit; Ma-

ry, Henry, Elizabeth, Barbara, David, Peter, Joseph, Samuel, Benjamin, and Nancy Weaver, (and children of Intestate) Mary, intermarried with Henry Weldy, Samuel, Esther, Elizabeth, Julian, Susanna, intermarried with John Arthur, and Peter and John Carpenter, or the Guardians of such of them as are minors, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Gettysburg, on *the Fourth Monday of August next*, to accept or refuse to accept the real Estate of said deceased at the valuation made thereof agreeably to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court, GEO. ZIEGLER, Clerk.

July 28.

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

WILL be offered at PUBLIC SALE, on *Thursday the 1st day of October next*, on the premises, the following valuable Property:—

A Tract of first rate LIMESTONE LAND, Late the Estate of JOHN M'CREARY, deceased, situate partly in Conowago, and partly in Mountpleasant townships, Adams county, Pa. adjoining lands of Henry Wirt, Abraham Reiff, Henry Herring, Widow Wills, and others, and containing

221 Acres, & 118 Perches,

neat measure, PATENTED LAND. The Improvements are, a two-story Log House, a $1\frac{1}{2}$ story House, a Still-house, a double log Barn, and other Out-buildings; an elegant Well of water, with a Pump, convenient to the house, also a good Spring, convenient to the house:

Two Lime-stone Quarries opened, with a sufficiency of Timber to carry on the Distilling or Lime-burning; an Orchard; two Meadows, one of which can be well watered:

An elegant Mill Seat, which has been indicated by a Millwright. This Farm is situated on the little Conowago creek, one mile from the Roman Catholic Chapel, four miles from Hanover; a public road passing the door: and has long been known as one of the surest, and as productive as any in the neighborhood. Persons wishing to see the property will call upon Thomas M'Creary, one of the Executors, who resides on the Farm, and who will shew the same.

The above mentioned Farm can be divided, very advantageously, into two. The Conditions,—*five thousand* dollars in hand, on the first of April next, the remainder in six equal yearly payments. An indisputable title, clear of all incumbrances, will be given. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. on said day, when attendance will be given by THOMAS M'CREARY, } JOSEPH M'CREARY, }

June 30.

FOR SALE.

A Valuable Property, IN Mountjoy township, Adams county, at the "Two Taverns." It contains 20 ACRES OF LAND, in good order, well fenced—on which are erected a two-story HOUSE, formerly occupied as a *Tavern*, and other suitable Buildings. It fronts the Baltimore Turnpike, and is an excellent stand for a *Tavern* or Store. It now rents for \$100. It will be sold cheap.

T. STEVENS, Tr. for.

May 19.

NEW GOODS.

BY GILBERT,

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has just received from the City an assortment of GOODS, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, & Queensware—which he will sell low for CASH or Country Produce, in West York-street, one square from the Court-house. Gettysburg, May 19.

DR. SMYSER,

HAS taken the Office lately occupied by Dr. Paxton, in West York-street—where he can at all times be consulted on Professional business. The most ample recommendations as to his skill in SURGERY can be exhibited. March

EPIPHAN MARTIN, TAILOR.

Respectfully informs his Friends and former customers, and the Public in general, that he has become a Subscriber to Mr. ALLEN WARD'S PATENT PROTRACTOR SYSTEM for cutting all kinds of Garments, which system is in general use throughout the United States, and is, in my opinion, and in the opinion of many others, that I have spoken to, the best that ever has been introduced in our country. Every Subscriber to Mr. Ward's System receives, from Philadelphia, a Book of the Fashions every three months, which will enable them at all times to cut and make fashionable work. Any person wishing to become a Subscriber to the above system can be accommodated by calling on the Subscriber, who has been legally appointed agent, by Mr. Ward.

The Subscriber still continues to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS, at his old stand in the West corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg—where the best and most Fashionable work shall be done, on the shortest notice and at reasonable prices, for Cash. All kinds of Country Produce will be taken. E. M. July 21.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SNIEFFER and Wm. M'CLEAN, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 23d day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on *Monday the 24th day of August next*—

Notice is hereby Given

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices, and in that behalf, appertain to be done—and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just. Dated at Gettysburg, the 20th day of July, A. D. 1829.

PHILIP HEAGY, Sheriff.

TO THE PRINTERS

Of the United States.

OF late the prices of all the materials used in making Printing Types, have been greatly reduced, and the facility of manufacturing greatly increased. The subscriber, therefore, has been induced to make a proportionable reduction in the prices, which, from the first of April, have been as stated in the annexed list.

The character of the Type made at this Foundry is well known to the Trade, who are assured, that in regard to the quality of the metal, finish, and durability, no deviation has been made.

He has on hand a complete assortment, and can supply any quantity on a short notice; he will be happy to receive the orders of his customers, which will have immediate attention. Merchants who have orders from abroad, can have Offices complete with Presses, and every thing necessary for a Printing Establishment, put up in the most perfect manner.

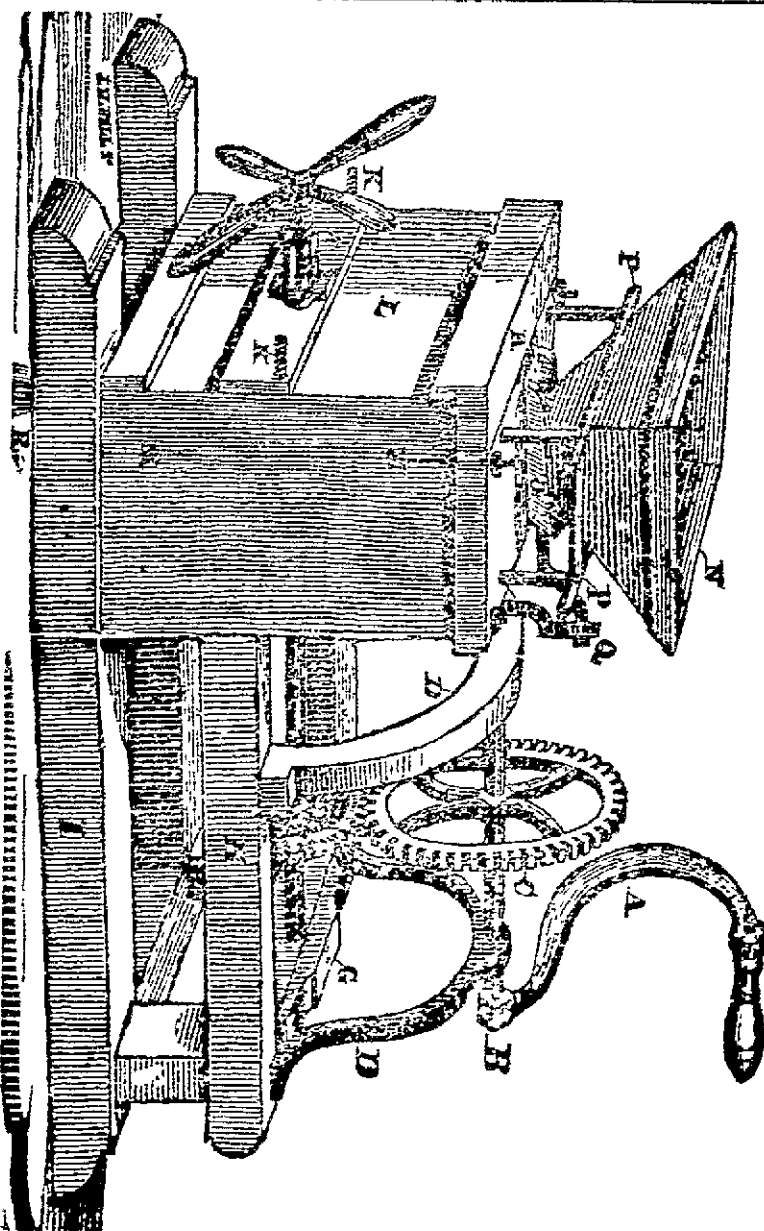
Printers are requested to give this advertisement a place in their papers a few times, to receive payment, \$2 in Type, or in the settlement of their accounts.

RICHARD RONALDSON.

PRICES.—At six months' credit, for approved paper, or at a discount of 5 per cent for cash.

Point, per lb.	\$1 40	English,	\$3 36
Nonpareil,	0 90	Great Primer,	0 34
Minion,	0 70	Double Pica,	0 32
Brevier,	0 50	Long Primer 28,	0 40
Long Primer,	0 40	Large Letter, plain 30,	0 40
Long Primer,	0 40	Large Letter, 36,	0 40
Small Pica,	0 38	Quotations,	0 30
Pica,	0 36		

The prices of other descriptions of Types are proportionably lowered. Old type resold at a price not less than per lb.



KEY TO THE DRAWING.

- N. Hopper.
- P. R. Hopper Frame.
- O. Shoe.
- R. R. Feed.
- L. Front Frame.
- M. M. Stones.
- K. K. Screws or bolts of front and rear frame.
- G. Spindle.
- D. D. Frame for feeding.
- H. H. Plates and Sill.
- I. Regulating Screw, Lever and Arbor.
- J. Flour.
- K. Shaft or Gearing.
- L. Wheel.

HARRIS & WILSON'S Patent Perpendicular GRIST MILL.

THE Proprietors of this new Improvement and highly valued article, have the satisfaction to inform their Friends and the Public, that they have lately put into successful operation one of the above named Mills—and, with perfect confidence in its utility, and great advantage over any mill now in use, they recommend it to Manufacturers for all species of grinding.

Applications for Mills or Rights, to be made to the Proprietors in Gettysburg, or to Joseph Hanky, corner of Howard and Franklin streets, Baltimore—who will furnish at the shortest notice Mills which he will warrant to grind from two to eight bushels per hour.

DAVID GARVIN, WILLIAM GARVIN, Gettysburg, May 25.

N. B. Mr. Hanky will furnish Canvas Straps, which are warranted superior to any ever offered to the Public, for driving all kinds of Machinery.—He will also furnish French Burr Mill-Stones, of any size, and of the first quality, at the most reduced prices.

CERTIFICATES.

I, the subscriber, living three and an half miles from Gettysburg, in the county of Adams, state of Pennsylvania

take this method to satisfy the community of the utility of the improvement made in the construction of Grist Mills by Messrs. Harris and Wilson. I have now one in full operation by water, built by Mr. Hanky, of Baltimore.—The stones are twenty-five inches in diameter, with their grinding surfaces placed perpendicularly, instead of horizontally as usual. They are capable of performing 2 or 300 revolutions in a minute, and will grind as much as a pair of four feet burrs, with two-thirds of the water. The Flour or Meal it makes, is equal to that made in Mills of ordinary construction.

The subscriber, understanding that a number of persons are waiting the result of a fair trial of this invention, is now confident, that if they will take the trouble to call and see the operation of his Mill, they will no longer hesitate to patronize the ingenious and worthy inventors

GEORGE TROSTLE. May 25, 1829.

THIS is to Certify, that Mr. Joseph Hanky, of Baltimore, has put up for me, one of Messrs. Harris and Wilson's Patent Perpendicular Grist Mills—the stones of which are fifteen inches diameter—on which Wheat, Rye and Corn can be ground at the rate of about three bushels per hour, and do good work, and requires but a small power. JOHN COX. Franklin county, Pa. May 30, 1829.

BENEVOLENCE.

Oh, let us never lightly fling,
A barb of war to wound another;
Oh, never let us haste to bring
A cup of sorrow to a brother.

Each has a power to wound—but he
Who wounds that he may witness pain,
Has learnt no law of charity,
Which ne'er inflicts a pang in vain.

'Tis godlike to awaken joy,
Or sorrow's influence to subdue;
But not to wound—not to annoy—
Is part of virtue's lesson too.

Peace, wing'd in fairer worlds above,
Shall bend her down, and brighten this,
When all man's labour shall be love,
And all his thoughts—a brother's bliss.

Our friends, the officers and soldiers of the revolution who yet survive, will be pleased with the spirit and eloquence of the following extract.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

THE SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Extract from an oration delivered at Greenbush, N.Y. July 4, 1829, by James G. Brooks, Esq. of the New York Courier and Enquirer—

"But it is not ours to look forward through dark and shadowy futurity, to see the fabric of American liberty tugging on the waters of desolation! Let us not prophesy the gloom nor foretell the tempest. Come they must—and dismay, and peril, and destruction must come with them. It is an idle dream to attribute immutability and eternity to the institutions of man.—Wisdom may foresee—genius may direct—and valor may uphold—but sooner or later the voice of destiny goes forth, and they fall to ashes at its awful sound. Let us enjoy the present, and hope for our posterity that the gray twilight which cometh from afar, may be slow in its approach to this land of freedom.

"Look around, fellow citizens, and behold your present blessings! Behold your immense dominions, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific.—Behold the fertility of your soil, the power of your arms, the increase of your population; the peace, the happiness, the prosperity, which sparkle like sunlight all over your land. Compare the situation of your country now with what it was fifty years ago, when its fields were wasted by war—its women fading with famine, and its sons with no reliance but in God and their own just cause, waging an uncertain contest with the mightiest nation in Europe. Look on the picture and exult—for never had any people higher cause for exultation.

"This is a bright view—but there is a dark one to be exhibited, at which honor turns pale, and humanity shudders. To whom are you indebted for your freedom, and its concomitant blessings? Where are your fathers—the founders of your nation—the self devoted, the bold, the resolute, and high hearted? What reward has been meted to their unexampled services?—What honor have been rendered to their matchless worth? The gratitude of republics! the faith of republics! the honor of republics! Alas—alas—are they indeed but shadows? or has the tardy justice so lately wrung from your unwilling representatives redeemed the character of the nation and buried the past in oblivion? Year after year the grey headed fathers of the revolution, trembling with age, pale with penury, and broken in heart, appealed to your congress, not for charity, but for the payment of their claims. They trusted their country in her poverty—they sought not for payment until she was rich and prosperous. After long years of delay, provision was made for settling their claims, coupled, however, with conditions so insulting, that their hearts swelled with indignant sorrow as they complied. Yes, the soldier of the revolution was obliged to appear in open court, and in the presence of the gaping throng, to swear that he was a pauper, in danger of becoming the tenant of a poor house, before he could receive the paltry pension allotted to him by his country.—And be it remembered, that this was in payment of an equitable claim as ever man had held against man.

Can you wonder that some of them rejected with scorn the charity thus scornfully offered? It is about ten years since I saw one of these ancient warriors, who had been a Colonel in your army, apply to the Judge of a County Court for the pension allowed him by Congress. He was told that he must go into court and swear that he was a pauper, before he could receive it. Never shall I forget the flashing of that old man's eye—the angry extension of his arm—the deep swelling of his bosom. "Never!" he exclaimed, in a tone as firm as that which once led his followers to victory—"never will I proclaim and record my poverty. I reject the pension!" That was the spirit which grappled with the lion of England—that was the arm which hurled down the banner of St. George—that was the eye which never

slept until the last vessel of our baffled foe was lost in the convexity of the ocean, and the earth of America was unpolluted by a hostile foot. In one month that old man was a corpse—he died of a broken heart!

Shall I cite other instances? Shall I take you to the prison house of Robert Morris—the gaol of the gallant Barton—the cold and desolate hut of St. Clair? Can St. Clair and Morris leap from their graves, and enjoy the long withheld and lately imparted justice of their country? Go—open their sepulchres, and shower gold into their coffins, and call upon them to awake and learn that Republics are grateful—and your answer will be still, the awful silence of death! Your gratitude comes too late!

Anecdote of Peter the Great.

The College of Finance consulted him about a very aged foreigner, who had served thirty years, and who was not able to perform the duties of his post, desiring to know whether he might be permitted to retire on half-pay. The question distressed the Czar. What! cried he, shall a man who has spent his youth in my service, be exposed to poverty in his old age. No, give him the whole of his pay as long as he lives, without requiring any thing from him, as he is unable to serve—but take his advice in whatever relates to his profession; and profit by his experience. Who would sacrifice the most valuable years of his life, if he knew he was doomed to poverty in his old age, and he, to whom his youth was devoted, would neglect him when worn out.

"Tuck in your ruffle, Thomas—We have a few nails to make," said a blacksmith to his son, as he came from school at 12 o'clock. Thomas tucked in his ruffle, and took off his coat, and was a blacksmith till he had earned his dinner, and then ate it with a good relish.—"Put out your ruffle, Thomas, it is school time now," said the father.—"This is the picture of one day; but it would answer just as well for a good many others. Thomas expected it; and felt just as happy at the anvil with his ruffle tucked in, as his mates at their play.

It would be no bad notion, "in these hard times," for many a young man to tuck in his ruffle, and swing an axe, or hold a plough, or make a nail—for many a young man, whose expectations of riches from the gains of trade are sadly disappointed, to earn a living in some calling which the world honors less but pays better,—some humble occupation, which, while it holds out no delusive hope of immense wealth by a single speculation, assures him of competent food and raiment.

We should here recommend Agriculture, in a special manner. Not such farming as consists, in first running in debt for lands and mortgaging them back for payment, then borrowing money to put up fine buildings, and then hiring men to carry on the farm. No! This is not the way. But lay your shoulder to the wheel—tuck in your ruffle, and earn your bread by the sweat of your brow. It will be the sweetest you ever ate.

OLD EXPERIENCE.

Remarkable case of an insect supposed to be hatched in the human body.

BALLSTON, Spa. July 5, 1829.

Dear Sir—The following recital of a phenomenon which happened about a year since, will be a subject of inquiry among naturalists and physicians. A young woman, the daughter of a respectable farmer in Edinburg, Saratoga county, New-York, while in a field of new mown hay, felt the sting of a large green grasshopper, as she then expressed it. Some time in the following winter, she discovered a tumor on the shoulder between the caracori and acromian process, attended with some pain and uneasiness. After about three weeks continuance, it disappeared from the shoulder, and she felt a pain along the course of the clavicle; and in May, it appeared at the side of the neck, partly under the sterno clavia mastoideus muscle. Her physician treated for scrofula with apparent success, for it again disappeared, until July, when it was felt once more at the shoulder—the tumor about the size of a hen's egg, and with evident fluctuation, when it was opened with a small discharge of unhealthy pus, and along with it a living grasshopper, two inches in length, and breadth proportionate. The only conclusion is that the egg must have been deposited the year before, and arrived to maturity by a process of incubation. Should you think this narrative worthy of being generally known, you are at liberty to do as you think advisable.—I remain your friend, &c.

ELIPHALET ST. JOHN.
Sam'l L. Mitchell, M. D. L. L. D. &c.

Bath, (England) is a very fashionable place; a journal of that city states, that beggars, who search among the ashes and dust heaps for any thing and every thing, use kid gloves. The march of refinement indeed!

LADIES—TAKE WARNING!

From the National Gazette.

A physician of Vermont, D. Palmer, has stated in the newspapers, a melancholy case of death, from *light-living*. It is that of a young lady of eighteen. He adds to his recital these remarks—"Thus was a life, fortified, and as it were, insured by one of the most vigorous constitutions, *thrupe away* in obedience to the dictation of fashion.—The cases of lingering disease, of slowly protracted, yet *certain* death from the same cause, are almost of daily occurrence. Many of our finest female faces are seen for a few weeks at church, growing gradually paler; then we find them at home with their cheeks suffused with the hectic flush, and the keenly intelligent eye that tells of the fire that is consuming within; and soon we are told that the *consumption* has secured its victim.

"Very many of these cases I have traced to improprieties in the mode of dress; but it has never occurred to me to witness any other case, in which death was produced by this cause so suddenly as in the one I have now described."

Propriety is to a woman what the great Roman critic says action is to an orator, it is the first, the second, and the third requisite. A woman may be knowing, active, witty, and amusing; but without propriety she cannot be amiable. Propriety is the centre in which all the lines of duty and agreeableness meet. It is to character what proportion is to figure, and grace to attitude. It does not depend on any one perfection, but it is the result of general excellence. It shows itself by a regular, orderly, undeviating course; and never starts from its sober orbit into any splendid eccentricities; for it would be ashamed of such praise as it might extort by any observations from its proper path. It renounces all commendation but what is characteristic; and I would make it the criterion of true taste, right principle, and genuine feeling in a woman, whether she would be less touched with the flattery of romantic exaggerated panegyric, than with that beautiful picture of correctness & propriety which Milton draws of our first mother, whom he delineates.

"Those thousand decencies which daily flow From all her words and actions."

HANNAH MOORE.

Virtue is certainly the most noble and secure possession a man can have.—Beauty is worn out by time, or impaired by sickness—riches lead youth rather to destruction than welfare; and without prudence, are soon lavished away. While virtue alone, the only good that is ever durable, always remains with the person that has once entertained her. She is preferable to both wealth and noble extraction.

Original Anecdote.—Some years since one of our Supreme Judges was privately reprimanding an attorney for bringing several *small* suits into the Court over which he presided, remarking that it would have been much better for both parties in each case had he persuaded his clients to leave their causes to the arbitration of a few honest men.—"Please your honor," retorted the Lawyer, "we did not choose to trouble *honest* men with them."

Comm. Sen.

Raising the Wind.—A genteel looking man purchased of a confectioner 150 tarts, for which he paid, and ordered them to be sent to his house (giving his address) at a certain hour in the evening. Our gentleman then steps into a jeweller shop next door, and after looking at various articles, agreed to take a diamond ring, valued at 60 dollars. Unfortunately, however, he has forgotten his purse, and has not enough of money to pay for the ring. He tells the jeweller that one of his neighbors knows him, and he will be responsible for him. He then steps out and returns in a few moments with the confectioner, to whom he says, in the presence of the jeweller, "You will oblige me by giving this person 60 out of the 150 which you were to bring to my house this evening." He then walked off with the ring; and at 9 o'clock precisely the jeweller received 60 tarts from his neighbor, the confectioner.

Noah.

[Here Noah left the story, and it seemed at first that tart had cut diamond; but after Noah came away, we learn that the genteel looking man, returned with the diamond ring, which proved to be only glass, and demanded his sixty tarts.]

Boat. Sail.

The Winchester, Virginia, Republican, says:—We saw a gentleman from North Carolina, a few days since, who describes the gold mania in that State as exceeding every thing that had ever before been heard of. Business was neglected throughout the week, and even the churches deserted on the Sabbath to search for this corrupting treasure.

In Gloucester, R. I. Judge Tontelot, and Messrs. Wheeler and Steere agreed to fire a salute on the 4th. No cannon were at hand; but the road being somewhat rough, they concluded to charge thirteen large rocks on the road side and blast them at sunrise.—Judge Tontelot commenced the salute, which was answered on his right and left by Messrs. Wheeler and Steere, until thirteen large rocks were shattered to ten thousand pieces. 16.

EXPLAIN MARTIN, TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and former customers, and the Public in general, that he has become a Subscriber to Mr. ALLEN WARD'S PATENT PROTRACTOR SYSTEM for cutting all kinds of Garments, which system is in general use throughout the United States, and is, in my opinion, and in the opinion of many others that I have spoken to, the best that ever has been introduced in our country. Every Subscriber to Mr. Ward's System receives, from Philadelphia, a Book of the Fashions every three months, which will enable them at all times to cut and make fashionable work. Any person wishing to become a Subscriber to the above system can be accommodated by calling on the Subscriber, who has been legally appointed agent, by Mr. Ward.

The Subscriber still continues to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS, at his old stand in the West corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg—where the best and most Fashionable work shall be done, on the shortest notice and at reasonable prices, for Cash. All kinds of Country Produce will be taken. E. M. July 21.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SHEFFER and Wm. MCLEAN, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 23d day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 24th day of August next—

Notice is hereby Given

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices, and in that behalf, appertain to be done—and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just. Dated at Gettysburg, the 20th day of July, A. D. 1829.

PHILIP HEAGY, Sheriff.

TO THE PRINTERS Of the United States.

OF late the prices of all the materials used in making Printing Types, have been greatly reduced, and the facility of manufacturing greatly increased. The subscriber, therefore, has been induced to make a proportionable reduction in the prices, which, from the first of April, have been as stated in the annexed list.

The character of the Type made at this Foundry is well known to the Trade, who are assured, that in regard to the quality of the metal, finish, and durability, no deviation has been made.

He has on hand a complete assortment, and can supply any quantity on a short notice: he will be happy to receive the orders of his customers, which will have immediate attention. Merchants who have orders for a broad, can have them complete with Presses, and every thing necessary for a Printing Establishment, put up in the most perfect manner.

Public-holders are requested to give this advertisement a place in their papers a few times, to receive payment, in Type, or in the settlement of their accounts.

RICHARD RONALDSON.

PRICES.—At six months are for approved paper, or at a discount of 5 per cent for cash.

Pearl, per lb.	\$1 40	English,	\$1 35
Nonpareil,	0 70	Great Primer,	0 50
Minion,	0 70	Double Pica,	0 50
Brevier,	0 55	Do. Great Primer,	0 50
Bongours,	0 45	Large letter, plain	50
Long Primer,	0 40	Scabards and	
Small Pica,	0 35	compositions,	0 50
Pica,	0 35		

The prices of other descriptions of Types are proportionably reduced.

Old type received in payment at 9 cents per lb.

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

WILL be offered at PUBLIC SALE, on Thursday the 1st day of October next, on the premises, the following valuable Property:

A Tract of first rate LIMESTONE LAND, Late the Estate of J. H. MC CREARY, deceased, situate partly in Conowingo, and partly in Mountjoy townships, Adams county, Pa. adjoining lands of Henry Wirt, Abraham Kent, Henry Herring, Widow Willis, and others, and containing 224 Acres, & 118 Perches, neat measure. PATENTED LAND.

The Improvements are, a two-story Log House, a 1½ story House, a Still-house, a double log Barn, and other Out-buildings; an elegant Well of water, with a Pump, convenient to the house, also a good Spring, convenient to the house.

Two Lime-stone Quarries opened, with a sufficiency of Timber to carry on the Distilling or Lumber burning; an Orchard; two Meadows, one of which can be well watered.

An elegant Mill Seat, which has been indicated by a Millwright. This Farm is situated on the little Conowingo creek, one mile from the Roman Catholic Chapel, four miles from Hanover; a public road passing the door: and has long been known as one of the surest, and as productive as any in the neighborhood. Persons wishing to see the property will call upon Thomas M. Creary, one of the Executors, who resides on the Farm, and who will show the same.

The above mentioned Farm can be divided, very advantageously, into two. The Conditions,—five thousand dollars in hand, on the first of April next, the remainder in six equal yearly payments. An indisputable title, clear of all incumbrances, will be given. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. on said day, when attendance will be given by THOMAS MC CREARY, J. JOSEPH MC CREARY, June 30.

GETTYSBURG GUARDS, ATTENTION!

A N ELECTION will be held at the house of James Gourley, on Saturday the 1st of August next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 6 P. M. to elect one CAPTAIN in the room of Capt. T. C. MILLER, resigned. J. SANDERS, Brig. Insp. July 21.

FOR SALE, A Valuable Property,

IN Mountjoy township, Adams county, at the "Two Taverns." It contains 20 ACRES OF LAND, in good order, well fenced—on which are erected a two-story HOUSE, formerly occupied as a Tavern, and other suitable Buildings. It fronts the Baltimore Turnpike, and is an excellent stand for a Tavern or Store. It now rents for \$100. It will be sold cheap.

T. STEVENS, Trustee. May 19.

New Goods.

ST. CLEMENS.

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has just received from the City an assortment of GOODS, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, & Queensware—which he will sell low for CASH or Country Produce, in West York-street, one square from the Court-house. Gettysburg, May 19.

DR. SMITH'S,

HAS taken the Office lately occupied by Dr. PERRY, in West York-street—where he will be consulted on all cases of disease. The most skillful and successful treatment is to his skill in all the various branches of the art.

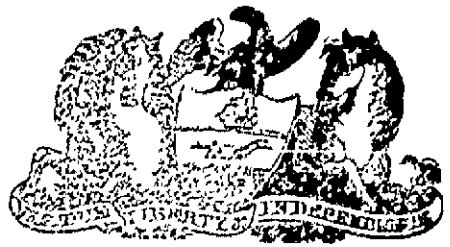
March 31

TO THE BUILDERS.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the Board of Public Works, until Saturday the 1st of July, for the building of a new Jail, and completing the same.

JAMES C. SMITH, on the Farm of said Board. A particular plan can be seen at the Office to Peter J. Smith.

July 14



ADAMS SENTINEL. GETTYSBURG, AUGUST 5.

A greater quantity of Rain, it is thought, never fell in this neighborhood, in the same time, than on Thursday last.—It literally fell in torrents for 2 or 3 hours.—Considerable damage has been done to the fencing along the courses of the rivulets, which became very much, and very suddenly, swollen. We learn also, that a large portion of the stone bridge over Rock-creek, on the Baltimore turnpike, has been destroyed by the flood.

On Monday evening we had another storm of rain, accompanied with constant thunder and most vivid lightning. The waters rose nearly as high as on Thursday. Some building, apparently a few miles north-west of the town, was on fire during the storm—doubtless from lightning.—We had not heard, when our paper went to press, where, or whose it was.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

The board of Canal Commissioners met at Harrisburg on Thursday, and adjourned on Saturday last. They have directed the employment of such force, and the application of such funds, as will ensure the completion and opening of the *Eastern division* of the canal, from the mouth of the Juniata to Middletown, and of the *Western Division*, from Blairsville to Pittsburg, by the 1st of September next; and that before that time the Dam at Duncan's Island will be so repaired as to secure a sufficiency of water.

They have also directed, that on the *Susquehanna Division*, the canal from Northumberland to the Dam at Duncan's Island be finished for the reception of water for its navigation, by the first of September next, and that the dam at Shamokin be completed within the time stipulated in the contract.—That on the *North Branch Division*, the Nanticoke Dam be so far completed as to be perfectly secure against the fall and spring floods. That on the *Delaware Division*, the Dam across the Lehigh be completed this fall; and that on the *Juniata Division*, such force be employed, and such funds applied, as will insure the opening of the canal from Lewistown to its junction with the Susquehanna division, by the first of November next, and, if necessary, to employ a Superintendent, specially to take charge of the aqueduct across the Juniata, and the works thence to said junction. *Lanc. Journ. July 31.*

WASHINGTON, July 29.

The motion made by the counsel for Mrs. Royall, in arrest of judgment, was argued yesterday by Mr. Cox. He suggested to the Court that, according to the authorities, there was no discretion in the Court to adjudge any other punishment to a common scold than the ducking-stool; and a learned English Judge resented the judgment in a case of this description, because he was of the opinion that a ducking would only have the effect of hardening the offender. There was another consequence of this punishment, to which he called the attention of the Court, which was the privilege, which, according to a legal writer, it conferred on the delinquent of ever afterwards scolding with impunity. He begged that the Court would weigh this matter, and not be the first to introduce a ducking-stool, which had been obsolete in England since the reign of Queen Anne, reminding them that the very introduction of such an engine of punishment might have the effect of increasing the criminals of this class. If the Greek legislator would not enact a punishment for a crime not known to them, lest it should induce persons to commit the offence, the Court might now suffer themselves to be influenced against the introduction of the ducking-stool, lest it might lead to an increase of common scolds.

Mrs. Royall, who seemed to be as much entertained by the argument as any other person, occupied herself in taking notes of the proceedings, and smiled very graciously when Mr. Swann expressed his desire that she should enjoy the benefit of a cold bath with as much privacy as possible. She was informed that no bath would be given to her when the Court should have made up its opinion upon the motion on arrest of judgment. *Nat. Journ.*

CASE OF DR. WATKINS.

WASHINGTON, July 24.

The Grand Court.—A Jury was at last impaneled on Thursday, in the case of the United States vs. Watkins. The examination of the witnesses oc-

cupied the day, until near the adjournment, when, upon a question of law the Court was adjourned till this day.

Mr. Cox (now sole counsel for the defendant, his Colleague, Mr. Jones, being necessarily absent at Annapolis, to argue an important cause) addressed the Jury at considerable length.

Mr. Swann replied to Mr. Cox at large on the points of his argument.

The Jury then (between 12 and one o'clock) retired, and, not having returned into Court at 6 o'clock, the Court adjourned. The Jury remained in their room all night, but whether they have agreed on a verdict is not known. It is believed they have not.

The Grand Jury was yesterday adjourned over to Tuesday, at which time their attendance was requested by the Attorney for the United States.

SATURDAY, July 25.

About ten o'clock this morning the jury addressed a note to the judges requesting permission to appear in court. This being granted, they were conducted from their room, and the customary question was put as to whether they had agreed upon their verdict. Mr. Beverly, the foreman, on the part of the jury, stated that he was instructed to say, *they had not*; whereupon Judge Cranch directed them to retire. Mr. Beverly observed, that he was farther instructed to say, *there was no probability of their agreeing*. Judge Cranch again directed them to retire, & they returned to their apartment accompanied by the officer of the court appointed to attend them.—The Chief Judge asked if the counsel would consent to the discharge of the jury; to which Mr. Swann and Key replied, they had no objection; and Mr. Cox, that the court was competent to discharge them without his consent. At 5 o'clock, the Jury was still in session.

SATURDAY night, 7 o'clock.

The jury in the case of Dr. Watkins have just been discharged by the Court, they not being able after a confinement of thirty hours to agree on a verdict. A new trial will of course be ordered by the Court.

JULY 28.

Case of Tobias Watkins.—The opinion of the Court was yesterday delivered by Chief Judge Cranch, on the motion for a *venire facias de novo*, on the indictment against T. Watkins in the \$750 case. The motion was granted—the verdict is set aside—and a new trial ordered. The Judge stated that the Court would decide to day whether the old *venire* should be discharged, and a new one summoned for the trial of the case.

WASHINGTON, July 30.

Dr. Watkins.—The Grand Jury yesterday returned a true bill against Dr. Watkins, on an indictment charging the fraudulent obtaining of two thousand dollars from Richard Harris, Navy Agent, Boston, being money belonging to the United States, and appropriating the same to his own private use. The Jury ignored an indictment for felony, which was also sent in to them, founded on a five hundred dollar transaction with Mr. Harris. No further proceeding took place in relation to this bill, nor in reference to the new trials. *Nat. Journ.*

The Cabinet.—A letter from Washington to the Editor of the U. States Gazette, says—

"There are now generally known to be three distinct parties in the cabinet. 1st, The Jackson party, consisting of Gen. Jackson, Messrs. Eaton, Branch and Barry; 2ndly, The Van Buren party, consisting of Messrs. Van Buren and Berrien; 3dly, The Calhoun party, consisting of Mr. Ingham *solus*. How long these three parties can exist and co-operate with cordiality in one and the same cabinet, let philosophy calculate and prophecy foretell."

Elegant Specimens of American Manufactures.—President Jackson has ordered from Messrs. Bakewell, Page and Bakewell of the city of Pittsburg, a set of Glass for his own use. That order is nearly completed. We had last week an opportunity of witnessing this very splendid exhibition of American skill and ingenuity. It consists of large and splendid bowls with and without stands—colony glasses, pitchers, quart and pint decanters, tumblers, wine and champagne glasses, salts, &c. &c. the whole masterfully executed in the very best style of workmanship. The glass is as pellucid as crystal; and the beautiful cuttings give a brilliancy of effect not easily described. We think this specimen of American workmanship will vie with the best productions of the French and English artists. It is very gratifying to witness the great perfection to which our artists have arrived in the various objects to which their skill is directed. We understand that the order is valued at about \$1500. *Mercury.*

An extensive bed of stone coal has been discovered within three miles of the Ohio Canal, about three hundred feet above the Canal lock, No. 16, be-

low the principal rise to the portage summit." This bed is said by the *Ravena Courier*, to be the nearest to Lake Erie that has been discovered. The stratum opened is four and a half feet in thickness. It is said to be as good as any in America.

SOUTHERN SENTIMENTS.

Extract of a letter from JOHN C. CALHOUN to DUFF GREEN, one of the editors of the *Washington Telegraph*, dated "Pendleton, South Carolina," 1st of July, 1828.

"DEAR SIR:

"* * * From Washington to this place, the country, as far as I could observe, is perfectly sound on the GREAT QUESTION! * * * There is another of which I can say the same thing—I mean the TARIFF. The excitement is deep and universal. * * * The great ground we have taken—the great principle on which we stand, is, that the TARIFF act is UNCONSTITUTIONAL, and must be REPEALED; that the rights of the Southern states have been destroyed, and must be RESTORED; that the Union is in danger and must be saved. To those great points, upon which alone we can depend for safety and protection, let the thoughts of our writers, and the efforts of our people, be unceasingly directed!"

From the Columbia (S. C.) Telescope.

The National Journal which has honored us with a quotation from our columns, in conjunction with some of our brethren, in order to prove that there is a coming attack upon the Tariff at the next session of Congress—need not continue to be so very exclusive and laborious in mustering up detached paragraphs to prove this fact. We assure the Journal that an attack will be made, and that too, whatever may be the course of the administration, upon this vile system of impost, which has brought down the execrations of all sections of the country. We trust it is destined to fall to ruins, and to crush in its wreck the political prospects of the great champion who claims the honor of its conception and execution. and who is at present the Magnus Apollo of the Journal. The tariff will be brought before Congress, whether the President assumes that task, as we hope and believe he will, or not. The Journal has long been sounding the note of preparation to the monopolists—the Clayites—and calling upon them to parade, drill and exercise their forces for battle. We admonish them to do so, and expect to find many a deserter from their ranks in the heat of the engagement.

BLACKS EXPELLED FROM OHIO.

CINCINNATI, July 9.

Colored people of Ohio.—The Supreme Court at their late sitting in this county, decided that the law of this state regulating the settlement of colored people among us, is constitutional. In consequence of that decision, the Trustees of this township have notified them, that they must leave in thirty days, or the law which requires that they shall individually give bonds to the amount of \$500, will be put in force against them.

They in their turn, have assembled, to the amount of 2000, as they have represented, and chosen their delegates to make arrangements for their final removal, and ask for three months to effect that object. We think their request reasonable, and that it ought to be granted. We consider this class of people as a serious evil among us, but this evil has been brought upon us by the whites, with great injustice to them; the only remedy afforded is, to colonize them in their mother country. Now is the time for Colonization Societies "to be up and doing."

Slavery.—The detestable traffic in human flesh is still carried on, it seems, to a considerable extent, by the Spaniards. The schooner *Triumph*, which arrived this morning from Carthagena, via Cat Key and Nassau (N. P.) saw at anchor, July 4th, under the Breminis, one of the Bahama Islands, the British Schooners *Monkey* and *Nimble*, with a Spanish Guineaman, a prize to the *Monkey*, with five hundred slaves, seventy men, and twenty guns.—*N. H. Post.*

MARRIED.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Samuel Kepler, Mr. *Henr. Wolf*, to Miss *Susan Studtcher*, daughter of Mr. Abraham Studtcher—all of Menallen township.

GETTYSBURG GUARDS.

ATTENTION!

A N ELECTION will be held at the house of James Gourley, on Saturday the 15th inst., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. to elect ONE FIRST LIEUTENANT, in room of Lieut. Ziegler, resigned, and ONE SECOND LIEUTENANT, in room of Lieut. Conner, promoted.

A. SANDERS, Brig. Insp.

August 4.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late Firm of GALLOWAY and M-CREARY, are requested to settle with the Subscriber on or before the 1st of October next, as 1, the surviving Partner, am required to make settlement with the Executors.

DAVID M-CREARY.
August 4. 61

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of WM. BRANNON, deceased, late of Menallen township, are requested to call with the Subscriber, and discharge the same, on or before the 20th inst. and those who have claims against said estate, are desired to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JAMES BLECKLY, *Exr.*
August 4. 31

Mt. Pleasant Volunteers, ATTENTION!

YOU will parade at the house of Samuel Swope, in Bonaughtown, on Saturday the 22d inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M. in full uniform.

G. ECKENRODE, 1st Lieut.
August 4. 1p

TRIAL LIST, FOR AUGUST TERM, 1829.

John Hisky	vs.	Conrad Weaver.
Wm. Sadler, use of P. Beisel,	vs.	Nicholas Group.
Eman'l Ziegler, Esq.,	vs.	Henry Myers.
Henry Miller, and Caroline his wife, use of John Cockey & W. Wills, Executors of John C. Cockey	vs.	John Shriver.
Valentine Fehl,	vs.	Mary Warren, Jas. Byrnes & J. Ewing.
Hamilton Selix	vs.	Mary Warner, Jas. Byrnes & J. Ewing.
Dan'l Bollinger, use of Martin Keller,	vs.	John Breneshols, with notice.
Jesse Comly, Atty in fact for Elennora Howell, Survivor, &c.	vs.	J. Wiernman's Ex'r
Andrew Stewart	vs.	Bank of Gettysburg.
David Pollock	vs.	Philip Myers.
Mary Tawney	vs.	J. Tate & J. Bowman.
T. Cover, for Dep-ty Sheriff's use,	vs.	Upton Norris and John Reck.
Wm. Fletcher	vs.	Charles Fierston.
Henry Bishop	vs.	Conrad Snyder.
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,	vs.	George Myers.
Same,	vs.	D. Bear & A. Lentz.
Same,	vs.	G. Saltzgeber, J. Beecher & J. Tate.
Same,	vs.	S. Taggart, Jas. Gourley, J. Reever, & J. Bowman.
Same,	vs.	Thos. Stevens, & J. J. N. Deatricks.
Same,	vs.	Peter Spangler, & Daniel Wollet.
Thomas Thompson	vs.	John Cobean.
Jacob Lefever	vs.	Jacob Gardner.
Same	vs.	Same.

To Printers & Publishers.

THE Subscriber having added the Manufacture of moveable type to his Stereotype establishment, respectfully solicits a share of the patronage of the Printers of Pennsylvania and the adjacent States. Having a practical knowledge of printing, and also having been longer practically engaged in the business of Stereotyping than any other person in the United States, he hopes to be able, from such experience, to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their orders. From an intimate acquaintance for a number of years, (nearly eight,) with the business of type founding, he hopes to be able to produce type equal to any offered to the Printers of the United States.

His prices, though low, will of course be the same as others in the same business. Nor will he attempt to violate truth, or insult common sense, by pretending to any "increased facilities in the manufacture," (for there are no other "facilities" at present in this city, than there were 12 years ago, when type were from 40 to 50 per cent. higher than at present,) nor have the "materials used in making printing types been so greatly reduced," as to bear any proportion to the reduction in the prices of type. But the reduction has been "induced" by competition, and an overbearing disposition in some of those founders who have grown rich on the heretofore enormous profits on type.

All sizes of type, plain and ornamental, for book and job printing, from 14 lines Pica to Nonpareil, constantly on hands in such quantity as to supply any order at short notice.—In the choice of Book-letter, pains have been taken to select such faces as are generally approved for symmetry, neatness and durability. He also keeps a complete Printer's Warehouse, (the only one in this city,) and can furnish a complete Printing Office at very short notice.

The following are his PRICES at a credit of six months, for approved notes or acceptances—or a discount of five per cent. will be made for cash:—

Six lines Pica,	Long Primer,	0 40
8 all larges, \$9 30	Bourgeois,	0 40
Double Pica, to	Broc'er,	0 36
5 lines Pica,	Minn,	0 70
Great Primer,	Nonpareil,	0 50
English,	Lead,	0 50
Pica,	Quadrats,	0 50
8 all Pica,		0 50

The prices on ornamental and fancy type have been reduced in a greater proportion. Old type received in exchange at 9 cents per lb.

A Book of Specimens will shortly be published.

STEREOTYPING will be done at the lowest prices, in the best manner, as heretofore. Publishers of Newspapers in the State of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina and Georgia, who will give the above 3 conspicuous insertions, shall be entitled to \$2 50, payable in type, or in settlement of account.

J. HOWE.

Corner of Crown and Callowhill-streets, Philadelphia, August 4.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at PUBLIC SALE, on Thursday the 20th of August next, at the late dwelling of JOHN GALLOWAY, deceased, the following property, viz: a variety of HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN

FURNITURE, including one Bureau, a Book-case, with Desk and Drawers, Looking-glasses, a case of Drawers, Tables, Stoves, together with a Cooking-stove, an eight day Clock, Settee, Kettles, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Six head of Horses,

one Waggon, with two sets of Ladders, Horse-gears, one Carriage with two sets of Harness, three Ploughs, a Cultivator, and Harrow, three Saddles, the remains of an old Carriage, five Cows, three Hogs, Wheat, Rye and Corn by the Bushel, Hay by the ton, Corn in the field, Rye Straw by the bundle, &c.

THE REAL ESTATE

of said deceased, will be sold on Friday the 21st, at the same place, consisting of Lot No. 18, and one-third of Lot No. 203, fronting on Baltimore street, on which is erected a large and commodious

Brick dwelling house, and convenient Barn; and on the same lot a two-story FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, with a Kitchen, and Bake-oven attached to it, which can be purchased separately, with the convenience of stabling, or all together. There is a well of water on the lot.

—ALSO—

Lot No 242, on the same Street, on which are erected two back Brick buildings and Stable, which can be purchased separately, or together.—There is also a well of water belonging to this property.

—ALSO—

The following pieces of Land will be sold at the same time:
No. 1, a Lot of Ground, situate in the borough of Gettysburg, adjoining lands of David Ziegler and others, containing 6 acres and 122 perches.

No. 2, a Lot of Ground, situate in Cumberland township, adjoining lands of Thaddeus Stevens, Esq. and others, containing 3 acres and 74 perches.

No. 3, a Lot of Ground, situate in the borough of Gettysburg, adjoining lands of Robert Taylor and others, containing 3 acres & 8 perches.

No. 4, a Lot of Ground, situate in the borough of Gettysburg, adjoining lands of Samuel Hutchinson and others, containing 2 acres and 95 perches.

—ALSO—

Lots No. 5 & 6, equally divided off a piece of land containing in the whole sixteen acres and forty nine perches, adjoining lands of Thomas C. Miller, and others.

—ALSO—

The interest of the said deceased in 25 Acres, partly Wood-land, situate in Franklin township, commonly known by the Globe land.

Terms made known on the day of sale, by

THOMAS J. COOPER, }
JOHN S. GALLOWAY, }
July 28. ts

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JOHN GALLOWAY, deceased, late of the borough of Gettysburg, Adams county, are requested to make payment to the Subscribers without delay; and all persons having claims against the Estate of said deceased, are required to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be excluded.

THOMAS J. COOPER, }
JOHN S. GALLOWAY, }
July 28. 4t

A FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, A FARM, situate in Tyrone township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John Kline, and Nicholas Miller, containing about

250 ACRES,

near measure—with a good proportion of Timber. Fifty acres of Timber-land will be sold separately from the Tract, if required. The improvements are a

two-story Stone house well finished, a Barn, Spring-house, &c. &c.

If not sold before Thursday the 1st day of October next, it will, on that day, be offered at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises.

HARMAN WIERNMAN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the ship *Jane Harle*, at N. York from Greenock, papers of that place to the 15th of June, containing London advices to the 15th, and Paris to the 10th, were received.

A London article of the 12th of June, says, the Madrid accounts to the 29th May, state that the death of the Queen had caused great intrigues to arise there. The partisans of Don Carlos were endeavoring to persuade the king to abdicate in favor of his brother, but he had refused, and announced his intention of taking a fourth consort. The Prince of Portana, Ambassador from the king of the two Sicilies, was employed to negotiate a marriage with the Princess of Naples, Maria Christina, which was persisted in. On the 30th of May, the great and celebrated philosopher, Sir Humphrey Davy, closed his mortal career in Geneva, in the 51st year of his age.

A paper from London, June 8th, says: "There is the Devil to pay in the Crimea, and very little to pay him with in the exchequer. Important changes are in rapid progress and preparation, and the vile machinery which worked, and which carried the Roman Catholic ascendancy bill, will very soon be exposed to the astonishment of an insulted, and of an indignant country."

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

An interview had taken place between the Foreign Secretary and Turkish merchants, who the latter were informed that the British Government would not allow the extension of the Russian blockade. The blockade of the Dardanelles is sanctioned—no more.

Late intelligence from Constantinople, speaks of continued negotiations for a peace by ministers at that capital, and indulges hopes of a prospect of success. The Czar is attempting to negotiate another loan in London.

Another bulletin has been received, bringing down the details of war in Bulgaria, to the 22d of May. This bulletin gives the particulars of a very sanguinary battle having been fought at Paravadi, in which the Turks have been beaten with great loss. The Grand Vizier, stationed at Schoumla, knowing that the main Russian army was advancing against Silistria, and also from the Danube, made the attempt to drive the Russians from the latter place before the army came up, and by advancing upon Bazardjik, to cut off the communication between Silistria and Varna. He accordingly advanced on the 17th of May, with 15,000 men—an overwhelming force, four to one, compared to the Russian force stationed at Eski-Armauter, a village about four miles to the northward of Paravadi, on the road to Bazardjik, where a sanguinary engagement ensued, but at the end of five hours the Turks were compelled to retreat. This, however, was only for the moment. With a reinforcement of ten thousand men, they again advanced to the attack, and attempted to turn the left wing of the Russian force, in order to cut them off from Bazardjik, and the reinforcements advancing from that quarter to their assistance. The combat became more obstinate and murderous than before, but the Turks were, after a long and bloody struggle, finally compelled to retreat. The plan of the Russian General was defence, until the main army got up, and in this he completely succeeded. Next day, (the 18th,) a reinforcement joined the Russian forces at Paravadi, when the Grand Vizier immediately retreated to Schoumla, & he in his turn will be speedily shut up and assailed. The battle has been one of the most sanguinary that has yet been fought between the combatants. The Russians state their loss to be 1000 killed and wounded, and that of the Turks 2000 were left, on the field of battle, exclusive of the wounded whom they must have carried off. This bulletin puts an end to the rumor that the Grand Vizier had defeated Gen. Roth, and recaptured Varna.

The Bulletin announces in a postscript, that a courier had just arrived from Admiral Greig, with news that the Turkish fleet, which had entered the Black Sea, had hastened back to the Bosphorus, and that the Russian fleet had gone to meet it. Immediately after this hasty retreat, the Russian Admiral reinforced the squadron stationed off the channel of Constantinople, and ordered some ships to cruise on the east coast of Naulia. About 20 Turkish transports fell into the hands of the Russians, and a new frigate was set on fire by the Russian squadron near Schilli, not far from the Bosphorus.

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Smyrna, and likewise from the Black Sea. Adrianople has been fortified, and all the beautiful gardens and fields there consequently laid waste.

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The most probable point of attack will be on the Coast of Yucatan, a state which many suppose has never been in favor of independence; as their trade with Havana, formerly considerable, has been cut off by the war. This their informant is inclined to think is a very partial opinion and probably formed by internal enemies. The present commander-in-chief of the land forces, Gen. St. Anna, is an officer of distinguished military talents, and has passed his life in camps from the age of 13 or 14 years, and is the idol of the soldiery.

Success of the Greeks.—The Glasgow Courier of 16th June says "Official advices have at length been received by the Government from the Ionian Islands, of the surrender of Missolonghi, Antiochia, and the Castle of Lepanto, to the Greeks."

From the Glasgow Courier, June 16. London, June 13.—The accounts from Jassy of the 22d ult. do not contain any new or important intelligence. They confirm, however, the previous statement of the loss which the Russians suffered in the passage of the Danube at Hirsova. Three regiments which first crossed it were surprised by the Turks and most severely handled.

Courier. Jassy, May 22.—Two chasseurs have passed through this city, on their way to Warsaw. They bring the news that Silistria is entirely invested, and that the besieging troops have succeeded in making themselves master of some outworks, after an obstinate resistance from the enemy. The disadvantages experienced by the Russians at Tchernowodzy, on the right bank of the Danube, have been strongly exaggerated. On the passage of the river at Hirsova by General Diebitsch, three regiments which first crossed it, and were waiting for the rest of the army, having been surprised by the Turks, indeed suffered much.

The progress of the oriental plague at Bucharest is unhappily confirmed; from 20 to 30 persons die daily of the epidemic, which, on the 16th May, proved fatal even to the physicians sent by the Board of Health. The frontier town of Tockshanny has lost two-thirds of its inhabitants. Some have perished and some have fled. The town is surrounded, and no person is allowed to enter.

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force to oppose their progress. Should their success in future be equal to that of the past, they will soon be in possession of all Western Greece.

Journal of Com.

NEW ORLEANS, July 3. FROM MEXICO.—According to Vera Cruz papers of the 16th ult. it appears that the Mexican Government have not made the least preparation in that place, for defence against the Spanish expedition, which, according to private letters, will arrive there about the 10th or 15th of July. The Spaniards will, it is said, take possession of the city, (which they can easily do,) and then blockade with their navy the castle of San Juan de Ulga. That fortress is but poorly provisioned, and will not long be able to sustain the siege on that account. However, we do not believe that the Spaniards will have a sufficient number of troops to penetrate far into the country, and we may hope to hear before long, their defeat, as (according to letters) an order will be issued for the army to march against them from the interior, as soon as they embark.

Santa Ana had accepted the place of Minister of War, and was on the eve of leaving the province of Vera Cruz for Mexico.

The Peruvians refused to surrender Guayaquil, as they agreed to do after their late defeat, in consequence of which the war between them and the Colombians has been renewed. Bolivar says in a proclamation announcing the event, that he will now "conquer a peace."

FURTHER "REFORMS."

At Xenia, (Ohio,) J. H. McPherson, Esq., has been removed, and Wm. T. Starks, Esq., appointed in his stead. The best of the joke is, that Mr. S., with more generosity than discretion, has appointed the ex-postmaster his assistant, allowing him all the profits of the office. **Notches Galley.** R. G. Foster Esq. has been "reformed" out of the Post office of Malone, (N. Y.) and David Brewster reformed into it. Mr. Brewster lately "left" one of the Eastern States one day, and has not been recommended for the office by a single individual in the town of Malone. But what have the People to do with these matters now-a-days?

Com. Ad. The citizens of Putnam, (Ohio,) indignant at the removal of their Postmaster, have determined to do their business through a neighboring post office.

Ph. Gazette. We suppose the Richmond Enquirer, if it shall ever notice these changes, will try to persuade its readers, that they were all demanded by "public sentiment."

Nat. Int.

NEW ORLEANS, June 6. More Reform.—General Jackson's new surgeon to the marine hospital in this city, has entered on the duties of his office.

The following are the only changes we have heard of his making, viz: J. J. Hall, coffin maker, vice Joseph Adams, removed. J. Hallen, baker, vice George Baumgardner, removed.

Whether any changes are contemplated among the nurses and grave diggers, we have not learnt.

In a recent Jackson paper, an absurd calculation was made of the votes which Gen. Jackson would obtain at the next election for President; and the whole of New England, according to that estimate, was thrown upon the scale of this Administration, whose acts, as we are told, have made them so popular throughout the country. The Telegraph very lately published a statement of a dinner of the Jackson party in Boston, accompanied by a flourishing description of the state of Jacksonism in that city. It appears that the glowing description only lacked one property, and that is—truth. The Boston Bulletin—one of the papers which have made the notable discovery that there is nothing but virtue in this Administration, as there was nothing but vice in the last—boldly challenges the accuracy of the statement in the Telegraph.

"It is notorious (says the Editor of the Bulletin) that the Jackson party, and we lament the necessity which compels us to say it, has dwindled, within the last six months, to a mere skeleton." "Every individual (continues the Editor) at all conversant with the present condition of parties in this city knows it to be a demonstrable truth, that, where 1000 voters could be brought to the polls six months ago, not half the number could be counted on now." "question in favor of the Administration." The Editor proceeds to give the cause of the falling off in the Jackson party in Boston, and our readers have only to peruse it to understand the same result throughout the Union. "What is the cause?" says the Editor. "It is the tyrannical, treacherous, infor-

mant and selfish conduct of individuals, who have acquired place and consequence by chance, and are abusing, with a high hand, the advantages which have temporarily been trusted in Heaven to their direction."

Nat. Journal.

From the Southern Galaxy.

MR. CLAY.—This great man's situation is enviable, even under defeat. The political storm is over, and he again lives in the heart of every genuine Kentuckian—of every genuine American. Every where is he received with open arms of respect and veneration. And we rejoice—we rejoice to see this—not because he has been attached to that or this party—but because he has done so much for his country, and deserves so much at her hands. We rejoice to see his old friends again rallying around him; Kentucky is herself agan.

Not quite so fast.—We have received a communication nominating Henry Clay, of Kentucky, for the office of President of the United States, and Joseph Story, of Massachusetts, for Vice President. The communication is concluded by the emphatic, and significant words:—"The East and West." We are not quite sure that it is possible to prevent the election of Henry Clay; for in spite of all we can do or say, the people are every where saying a thousand fine things in his favor. But we have promised to support the present Administration if we can ever find any thing to say in its favor; we must not commit ourselves too hastily, and our correspondent must, therefore, excuse us for not publishing his nomination. Perhaps he had best come up and sit on the fence with us a couple of years or so.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

NEW ORLEANS, July 9.

On Tuesday afternoon last, we are informed, two men in Barrack street, while "larking," quarrelled, when one of them drew a knife from his pocket and plunged it into the bosom of his companion, and mortally wounded him. When will this degrading, this demoralizing, this anti-Christian practice of wearing knives and dirks be done away in this christian country? We had almost come to a determination not to publish any more of these disgusting affairs, which only tend to debase us at home and degrade the character of our city abroad. Why do not our legislatures pluck up by the roots this relic of colonial turpitude? But, why need we ask this question, when gaming, the most pernicious of all the vices to which man is prone, and the fountain from which all immoral practices flow, is practised daily and nightly, and by law too, in the most public streets of our city.

Adv.

A man named Alfred Elmer, living in Ashfield, Conn. fancied himself commissioned from heaven to kill three persons. He devised his warrant, he said, from the 11th chapter of Revelations. He first proceeded to cut the throat of a child about two years of age, and then violently attacked his grandfather, a man of 70 or 80 years of age, whom he would have killed had he not been prevented by some females who were present. He was arrested and thrown into prison, where he has given undoubted proofs of his insanity.

Temperance.—It is stated in the Washington Reporter, that above a hundred farmers of that county have cut down and gathered in their harvest, without the use of ardent spirits. They have discovered in the operation, that men can do more work, with less noise and quarrelling, with better appetite and better health, without the use of strong drink than with it. The names of several respectable farmers who made the experiment are given.

Intemperance.—The same paper states a case of a man at a raising, in that county, who, in a fit of intoxication, endeavored to kill his sick son to put him out of pain, and who would have succeeded if his neighbors had not carried him before a magistrate, detained him till he became sober, and bound him over to keep the peace.

Another Case.—Two men in a harvest field, being drunk, quarrelled. One departed to go home; the other followed, overtook him, and struck him on the head with a stone with such force as to fracture his skull, which caused his death in a few days. The perpetrator is in jail for trial.

Phila. Gaz.

Men raised by Merit.—That industry and application will accomplish almost any thing, is beautifully exemplified by the success of some of the great men in the civilized world, who have attained to eminence, from obscurity and indigence. Hutton, the great geometer, was a Coalheaver. Honomat, the machinist and mathematician, Engineer, who planned and executed the immense Canals of the Duke of Bridgewater, was an taught common

laborer. **ARKWRIGHT**, who invented the machinery of the Cotton mill, which eventually established the manufacturing pre-eminence of England, was a barber. Our own country too is prolific of instances. FRANKLIN was a journeyman printer; RITTENHOUSE was a plough boy; FULTON, the discoverer of the power of Steam, and thereby the donor of one of the greatest gifts bestowed upon man, was a poor youth; JAMES Q. ADAMS and Wm. H. CRAWFORD spent the first years of manhood in teaching the young idea how to shoot, and HENRY CLAY, DANIEL WEBSTER, and MARTIN VAN BUREN sprung from poverty.

Raleigh Register.

HAGERSTOWN, July 28.

Fatal Accident.—On Wednesday week, at the performance of the Circus, in this place, a journeyman Shoemaker of the name of John Hart, received a blow on his head from a billet of wood which terminated his existence on the next morning. We understand that a certain John Eagleston, attached to the corps of riders, intending to disperse a crowd of boys outside of the Circus, threw this missile, which carried death to the unfortunate bystander. An inquest was regularly empanelled, which reported on the case. Eagleston has fled from justice.

Hag.

CARLISLE, July 30.

FIRE! About the middle of the night of Monday last, a fire broke out in this borough in the chandlery of Mr. John Gray, which was destroyed, as were also three stables—one of them the property of Mr. Gray, another that of Mr. James Bredin, and the other situated on a lot occupied by John Peck. Mr. Gray's loss is said to be about \$2,000. Many buildings in the neighborhood were in much danger, and were only saved in consequence of the calmness of the night, and the great exertions of some of our citizens, particularly a stone Barn which was filled with grain, belonging to Mr. Bredin. It is not known how the fire originated.

We have already given an account of the attempted assassination of Commodore Porter on his way from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, but as the following account is from himself, and somewhat different in details, we insert it, confident that it will be acceptable.

From the Chester Upland Union.

"Mexico, M. V. 29th. 1839.

I have not yet had an interview with the President, but shall to-morrow, when I shall settle all matters with them and return home. On my way here, I had a most unpleasant and extremely dangerous adventure, but my good genius protected me as it has done on many other occasions. Travelling with a friend and having no apprehension of danger, we were suddenly attacked by three banditti, being part of a gang of seven, well mounted and well armed, with their faces blackened, and looking more like devils than human beings. We had merely time to form a line on one side of the road, while they formed on the other. The battle commenced by their captain discharging his pistol at me at the distance of a few paces. I then fired and should have killed him, had not his horse thrown up his head and received the ball in his neck. He in great rage fired again at me and missed me. By this time all the pistols of the banditti were discharged, as well as those of my friend; one of my pistols was loaded, and I charged with my friend among them; they fled, and we pursued, when the captain suddenly wheeled his horse, passed my friend, and came directly at me with his sabre to cut me down. I waited quietly until he came within six feet of me, when I shot him through the body; he fell on the neck of his horse, and they both came to the ground together.

His companions seeing this, became intimidated, but after a little, seeing an intention on their part to charge against me (my friend being occupied in finishing the captain who was not quite dead,) I seized a small fowling piece which was in the hands of my servant, and compelled them to retreat; this left us masters of the field. We took possession of the captain's horse and arms, and delivered them to the Alcalde of Magistrate of the nearest village—the villagers turned out armed and gave pursuit, when soon meeting five of the gang, they killed one of them. It is a most fortunate circumstance for us that we did not fall in with the whole gang, if we had I should not now be alive to tell the tale. My friend (Dr. Boardman) received a severe sabre wound in his left arm.

DAVID PORTER.

Yellow Fever.—We understand that a number of cases of yellow fever have

Quarantine from New Orleans, and that some persons died during the voyage.

N. Y. Herald of the 29th ult.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the ship *Jane Hastie*, at N. York from Greenock, papers of that place to the 15th of June, containing London advices to the 15th, and Paris to the 10th, were received.

A London article of the 12th of June, says, the Madrid accounts to the 29th May, state that the death of the Queen had caused great intrigues to arise there. The partisans of Don Carlos were endeavoring to persuade the king to abdicate in favor of his brother, but he had refused, and announced his intention of taking a fourth consort.—The Prince of Pantana, Ambassador from the king of the two Sicilies, was employed to negotiate a marriage with the Princess of Naples, Maria Christina, aged 23, which was persisted in.

On the 29th of May, the great and celebrated philosopher, Sir Humphrey Davy, closed his mortal career in Geneva, in the 51st year of his age.

A letter from London, June 8th, says—"There is the Devil to pay in the Cabinet, and very little to pay him with in the Exchequer. Important changes are in rapid progress and preparation; and the vile machinery which worked, and which carried the Roman Catholic ascendancy bill, will very soon be exposed to the astonishment of an insulted, and of an indignant country."

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

An interview had taken place between the Foreign Secretary and Turkish merchants, when the latter were informed that the British Government would not allow the extension of the Russian blockade. The blockade of the Dardanelles is sanctioned—no more.

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From the Southern Galaxy.

MR. CLAY.—This great man's situation is enviable, even under defeat. The political storm is over, and he again lives in the heart of every genuine Kentuckian—of every genuine American. Every where he is received with open arms of respect and veneration.—And we rejoice—we rejoice to see this—not because he has been attached to that or this party—but because he has done so much for his country, and deserves so much at her hands. We rejoice to see his old friends again rallying around him; *Kentucky is herself again.*

Not quite so fast.—We have received a communication nominating Henry Clay, of Kentucky, for the office of President of the United States, and Joseph Story, of Massachusetts, for Vice President. The communication is concluded by the emphatic, and significant words—"The East and West." We are not quite sure that it is possible to prevent the election of Henry Clay; for in spite of all we can do or say, the people are every where saying a thousand fine things in his favor.—But we have promised to support the present Administration if we can ever find any thing to say in its favor; we must not commit ourselves too hastily, and our correspondent must, therefore, excuse us for not publishing his nomination. Perhaps he had best come up and sit on the fence with us a couple of years or so.

N. F. Com. Adv.

NEW ORLEANS, July 9.
On Tuesday afternoon last, we are informed, two men in Barrack street, while "barking," quarrelled, when one of them drew a knife from his pocket and plunged it into the bosom of his companion, and mortally wounded him.—When will this degrading, this demoralizing, this anti-Christian practice of wearing knives and dirks be done away in this christian country? We had almost come to a determination not to publish any more of these disgusting affairs, which only tend to debase us at home and degrade the character of our city abroad. Why do not our legislatures pluck up by the roots this relic of colonial turpitude? But, why need we ask this question, when gaming, the most pernicious of all the vices to which man is prone, and the fountain from which all immoral practices flow, is practised daily and nightly, and by law too, in the most public streets of our city.

Adv. A man named Alfred Elmer, living in Ashfield, Conn. fancied himself commissioned from heaven to kill three persons. He derived his warrant, he said, from the 11th chapter of Revelations. He first proceeded to cut the throat of a child about two years of age, and then violently attacked his grandfather, a man of 70 or 80 years of age, whom he would have killed had he not been prevented by some females who were present. He was arrested and thrown into prison, where he has given undoubted proofs of his insanity.

Temperance.—It is stated in the Washington Reporter, that above a hundred farmers of that county have cut down and gathered in their harvest, without the use of ardent spirits.—They have discovered in the operation, that men can do more work, with less noise and quarrelling, with better appetite and better health, without the use of strong drink than with it. The names of several respectable farmers who made the experiment are given.

Intemperance.—The same paper states a case of a man at a raising, in that county, who, in a fit of intoxication, endeavored to kill his sick son to put him out of pain, and who would have succeeded if his neighbors had not carried him before a magistrate, detained him till he became sober, and bound him over to keep the peace.

Inclined Case.—Two men in a harvest field, being drunk, quarrelled. One departed to go home; the other followed, overtook him, and struck him on the head with a stone with such force as to fracture his skull, which caused his death in a few days. The perpetrator is in jail for trial.

Palls. Gaz. **Misused by Mail.**—That industry and application will accomplish almost any thing, is beautifully exemplified by the success of some of the great men in the civilized world, who have attained to eminence, from obscurity and indolence. Hutton, the great geometer, was a Collieryman. Hannan, the mechanist and mathematician, was a shoemaker. Bannan, the Civil Engineer, who planned and executed the immense Canals of the Duke of Bridgewater, was an untaught common

laborer. ARKRIGHT, who invented the machinery of the Cotton mill, which eventually established the manufacturing pre-eminence of England, was a barber. Our own country too is prolific of instances. FRANKLIN was a journeyman printer; RETZSCHGESS was a plough boy; FULTON, the discoverer of the power of Steam, and thereby the donor of one of the greatest gifts bestowed upon man, was a poor youth; JOHN Q. ADAMS and WM. H. CRAWFORD spent the first years of manhood in "teaching the young idea how to shoot," and HENRY CLAY, DANIEL WEBSTER, and MARTIN VAN BUREN sprung from poverty.

Dulwich Register.

HAGERSFOWN, July 28.
Fatal Accident.—On Wednesday week, at the performance of the Circus, in this place, a journeyman Shoemaker of the name of John Hart, received a blow on his head from a billet of wood which terminated his existence on the next morning. We understand that a certain John Eagleston, attached to the corps of riders, intending to disperse a crowd of boys outside of the Circus, threw this missile, which carried death to the unfortunate bystander. An inquest was regularly empanelled, which reported on the case. Eagleston has fled from justice.—*Reg.*

CARLISLE, July 30.
FIRE!—About the middle of the night of Monday last, a fire broke out in this borough in the chandlery of Mr. John Gray, which was destroyed, as were also three stables—one of them the property of Mr. Gray, another that of Mr. James Bredin, and the other situated on a lot occupied by John Peck. Mr. Gray's loss is said to be about \$2,600. Many buildings in the neighborhood were in much danger, and were only saved in consequence of the calmness of the night, and the great exertions of some of our citizens,—particularly a stone Barn which was filled with grain, belonging to Mr. Bredin.—It is not known how the fire originated.

We have already given an account of the attempted assassination of Commodore Porter on his way from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, but as the following account is from himself, and somewhat different in details, we insert it, confident that it will be acceptable.

From the Chester Upland Union.

"Mexico, M y 29th, 1829.
I have not yet had an interview with the President, but shall to-morrow, when I shall settle all matters with them and return home. On my way here, I had a most unpleasant and extremely dangerous adventure, but my good genius protected me as it has done on many other occasions. Travelling with a friend and having no apprehension of danger, we were suddenly attacked by three banditti, being part of a gang of seven, well mounted and well armed, with their faces blackened, and looking more like devils than human beings.—We had merely time to form a line on one side of the road, while they formed on the other. The battle commenced by their captain discharging his pistol at me at the distance of a few paces. I then fired and should have killed him, had not his horse thrown up his head and received the ball in his neck. He in great rage fired again at me and missed me—by this time all the pistols of the banditti were discharged, as well as those of my friend; one of my pistols was loaded, and I charged with my friend among them; they fled, and we pursued, when the captain suddenly wheeled his horse, passed my friend, and came directly at me with his sabre to cut me down. I waited quietly until he came within six feet of me, when I shot him through the body; he fell on the neck of his horse, and they both came to the ground together.

His companions seeing this, became intimidated, but after a little, seeing an intention on their part to charge against me (my friend being occupied in finishing the captain who was not quite dead,) I seized a small bowling piece which was in the hands of my servant, and compelled them to retreat; this left us masters of the field. We took possession of the captain's horse and arms, and delivered them to the Alcald or Magistrate of the next village—the villagers turned out armed and gave pursuit, when soon meeting five of the gang, they killed one of them.—It is a most fortunate circumstance for us that we did not fall in with the whole gang, if we had I should not now be alive to tell the tale. My friend (Dr. Bonham), received a severe sabre wound in his left arm.

DAVID PORTER.
We learn that the gunnery was broken yesterday on the coast of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road.

Balt. Chronicle, July 28.
Fallen Fire.—We understand that a number of cases of yellow fever have occurred on board a vessel now at the Quarantine from New Orleans, and that some persons are dying of the disease. *N. F. Journal of the 28th ult.*

From the Western Recorder.

The following beautiful lines form no idle picture of the fancy. How many a female, bred up in ease, in affluence and refinement, and afterwards made happy in the husband of her choice, has been doomed at length to realize the sad reverse here described.

SOLILOQUY OF A DRUNKARD'S WIFE.

***Time was, when much he lov'd me,
When we walk'd out at close of day I inhale
The vernal breeze—ah! well do I remember,
How then, with careful hand, he drew my mantle
Round me; fearful lest the evening dews
Should mar my fragile health. Yes, then
Look! I look on me, when my heart was sad,
How tenderly he wip'd my tears away,
While from his lips the words of gentle sooth-
In softest accents fell.

How best my evenings too, when wintry
blasts
Were howling round our peaceful happy
dwelling.

O! it was sweet, the daily task perform'd,
By the sweet hearth, and cheerful fire to sit,
With him I lov'd: to view with glistening
eye.

And all a parent's fondness, the budding gra-
Of our little ones.

***Then we had a father,
My lovely ones, now more than helpless
orphan!

Thy mother more than widow's grief has
known:

Yes, sharper pangs than those who mourn the
dead.

Seiz'd on my breaking heart, when first I
knew

MY LOVER, HUSBAND—O, my earthly all,
Was dead to virtue! When I saw the man
My soul too fondly lov'd transformed to brute,
O, it was then I tasted gall and wormwood!
Then the world look'd dreary! fearful clouds
Quick gather'd round me; dark forebodings
came.

The grave before was terror; now it smil'd;
I long'd to lay me down in peaceful rest,
There to forget my sorrows. But I liv'd!

And O, my God! what years of woe have
follow'd!

I feel my heart is broken. He who vow'd
To cherish me—before God's altar vow'd,
Has done the deed. And shall I then up-
braid him?

The husband of my youthful days—the man
For whom I gave my virgin heart away!
Patient I'll bear it all.

***Peace, peace to my heart!
'Tis almost o'er. A few more stormy blasts,
And then this shattered, sickly frame will fall,
And sweetly slumber—where the weary rest,
The wicked cease from troubling!

Great Age.—In noticing a celebra-
tion of the 4th inst. near Raleigh, N. C.
the Register states that "Mr. Arthur
Wall, now in his 109th year, was par-
ticularly invited; he excused himself
on account of being *busy with his crop*,
but said he would send one of his boys,
a lad of 82, with his toast. No toasts,
however, were drunk, for there were no
intoxicating liquors on the ground.—
Long before the shades of evening, the
gratified company, after a day of sober
and rational enjoyment, departed for
their homes, with improved national
and neighborhood feelings."

March of Intellect.—The Brownsville
Pa. Galaxy of the 7th instant, contains
the following caution:

"Whereas Fanny Morton, alias Kerr, has,
without cause, refused cohabitation, and is
floating on the ocean of tyrannical extrava-
gance, prone to prodigality, taking a wild-
goose chase, and kindling her pipe with the
coal of curiosity, to discoid and abolish such
fasciduous, clandestine, noxious, pernicious,
diabolical and notorious deportment, I there-
fore caution all persons from harboring or
trusting her on my account, as I will pay no
debts of her contracting from this date, unless
compelled by law. JAMES KERR.

Vital Principles of Seeds.—A small
portion of the Royal Park of Bushy,
was broken up some time ago, for the
purpose of ornamental culture, when
immediately several flowers sprang up,
of the kinds which are ordinarily culti-
vated in gardens; this led to an investi-
gation, and it was ascertained that this
identical plot had been used as a garden
not later than the time of Oliver Crom-
well, more than one hundred and fifty
years before. *London Magazine.*

Western Ports.—We always find plea-
sure in noticing the increased prosper-
ity of Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Steubenville,
Cincinnati, and other cities and towns
located on the "beautiful river."—
Wheeling, even in Virginia, is a flour-
ishing seat of manufactories, some of
which are on a large scale. That of
Messrs. McLure and company is en-
gaged in making sugar mills and en-
gines—much approved of, and prompt-
ly supplied. The building of a steam
engine seems an "every-day business"
at Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Cincin-
nati. *Niles.*

We are much pleased to see, says the
Harrisburg Statesman, the improve-
ment of the State-house yard going for-

meeting of the legislature, the whole
ground will be enclosed with a sub-
stantial fence. The legislature seems
to have attended to this improvement
some years ago, and by this time the
lot might have been ornamented by a
growth of ornamental and beneficial
trees.

From the Harrisburg Statesman.

It may be interesting to many of our
readers to know the time when the dif-
ferent districts of Pennsylvania were er-
rected into counties. We have collect-
ed the following statements from au-
thentic sources.

Philadelphia city and county, and
Bucks and Chester counties, were or-
ganized at the commencement of the
Provisional Government.

Philadelphia city in 1820 contained
63,802 inhabitants; having increased in
population during the ten preceding
years, 10,080, including only the popu-
lation of Philadelphia city, exclusive of
the incorporated suburbs, which in 1820
contained 45,007 inhabitants, making
the city and incorporated suburbs con-
tain 108,809 inhabitants.

Philadelphia county in 1820 contain-
ed 75,295 inhabitants, having increased
during the ten preceding years 15,807.
This calculation embraces the popula-
tion of the incorporated suburbs, ad-
joining Philadelphia city.

Bucks county contained in 1820 a
population of 37,842; having increased
in the ten preceding years 3,471.

Chester county in 1820 contained
44,455 inhabitants. Increase in the
ten preceding years, 4,859.

Lancaster county was erected in 1729.
In 1820 her population was 68,336.—
Increase in ten years, 14,409.

York was formed into a county in
1749. Population in 1820, 88,759.
Increase in ten years, 6,801.

Cumberland was formed into a coun-
ty in 1750. Population in 1820, includ-
ing Perry county, which was that
year taken from Cumberland, 34,948.

Berks was erected into a county in
1752. Population in 1820, 46,275.—
Increase in ten years, 8,948.

Northampton county was erected in
1753. Population in 1820, 31,763.

We have not the means of showing
the increase of Northampton, as it was
divided between the census of 1810
and that of 1820.

Bedford county was erected in 1771.
Population in 1820, 20,248. Increase
in ten years, 4,502.

Northumberland county was erected
in 1772, and has been since much divid-
ed, forming now several counties. In
1820, Northumberland contained a popu-
lation of 12,424 souls.

Westmoreland county was erected in
1773. Population in 1820, 30,340.—
Increase in ten years, 3,158.

Washington county was erected in
1781. Population in 1820, 40,038.—
Increase in ten years, 3,749.

Fayette county was erected in 1783.
Population in 1820, 27,285. Increase
in ten years, 2,371.

Franklin county was formed in 1784.
Population in 1820, 31,192. Increase
in ten years, 8,109.

Montgomery county was formed in
1784. Population in 1820, 33,795.—
Increase in ten years, 6,090.

Dauphin county was formed in 1785.
Population in 1820, 21,633. Dauphin
has been divided since 1810, so that we
cannot give her increase.

Luzerne county was formed in 1786.
Population in 1820, 20,027. Increase in
ten years, 1,908.

Huntingdon was formed in 1787.—
Population in 1820, 20,142. Increase
in ten years, 5,364.

Allegheny was erected into a county
in 1788. Population in 1820, 34,921.—
Increase in ten years, 9,604.

Mifflin county was formed in 1789.
Population in 1820, 16,618. Increase
in ten years, 4,488.

Delaware county was formed in 1789.
Population in 1820, 14,810. Increase
in ten years, 76.

Lycoming was erected into a county
in 1795. Population in 1820, 13,373.
Increase in ten years, 2,369.

Somerset county was formed in 1795.
Population in 1820, 13,974. Increase
in ten years, 1,690.

Greene county was formed in 1796.
Population in 1820, 15,554. Increase
in ten years, 3,010.

Wayne county was formed in 1798.
Population in 1820, 4,127. Increase in
ten years, including Pike, 2,910.

Adams county was formed in 1800.
Population in 1820, 19,681. Increase
in ten years, 4,540.

Centre county was formed in 1800.—
Population in 1820, 13,786. Increase
in ten years, 3,105.

Beaver was erected into a county in
1800. Population in 1820, 15,234.—
Increase in ten years 3,066.

Butler was formed into a county in
1800. Population in 1820, 10,180.—
Increase in ten years, 2,834.

Mercer was formed into a county in
1800. Population in 1820, 11,688. In-
crease in ten years 4,404.

Crawford county was formed in
1800. Population in 1820, 9,397. In-
crease in ten years 3,219.

Population in 1820, 8,553. Increase in
ten years 4,795.

Warren county was formed in 1800.
Population in 1820, 1,976. Increase in
ten years 149.

Venango county was formed in 1800.
Population in 1820, 1,976. Increase in
ten years 1,855.

Population in 1820, 8,553. Increase in
ten years 4,795.

Population in 1820, 1,976. Increase in
ten years 149.

Population in 1820, 1,976. Increase in
ten years 1,855.

Armstrong county was formed in
1800. Population in 1820, 10,324. In-
crease in ten years 4,341.

Indiana was erected into a county in
1802. Population in 1820, 8,992. In-
crease in ten years 2,688.

Jefferson county was formed in 1804.
Population in 1820, 561. Increase in
ten years 400.

M'Kean county was formed in 1804.
Population in 1820, 728. Increase in
ten years 566.

Clearfield was formed into a county
in 1804. Population in 1820, 2,342.—
Increase in ten years 1,467.

Potter county was formed in 1804.—
Population in 1820, 4,836. Increase in
ten years 4,357.

Tioga county was formed in 1804.
Population in 1820, 4,021. Increase
in ten years 2,334.

Cambria county was formed in 1804.
Population in 1820, 3,287.

Bradford county was formed in 1810.
Population in 1820, 11,534.

Susquehanna county was formed in
1810. Population in 1820, 9,960.

Schuylkill county was formed in
1811. Population in 1820, 11,535.

Lehigh county was formed in 1812.
Population in 1820, 18,895.

Lebanon county was formed in 1813.
Population in 1820, 16,988.

Union county was formed in 1815.
Population in 1820, 18,619.

Columbia county was formed in
1815. Population in 1820, 17,621.

Pike was formed into a county in
1815. Population in 1820, 2,894.

Perry county was formed in 1820.—
Population 11,343. Increase in ten
years 2,679.

The population of Pennsylvania in
1820 amounted to 1,049,458, having in-
creased 239,367 in the preceding ten
years. The census will again be taken
in 1830, and we presume the increase
of the last ten years will equal, if not
exceed that of any state in the Union,
excepting Ohio.

Nearly one half the population of Penn-
sylvania in 1820, existed on about the
sixth part of the entire area—from this
we may in some measure judge what
a population this state could, and no
doubt will at some future time support.

It appears from the statistical returns of
the Presbyterian Church in the U-
nited States, for 1829, that it comprises
19 Synods, 92 Presbyteries, 1393 or-
dained ministers, 205 licentiates, 195
candidates, 2070 Churches, and 162,816
communicants. There were added dur-
ing the last year, 14,846, in addition
to those received from foreign church-
es. Net increase, 16,508.

THE INDIANS.

The following are extracts from the
Hamilton Intelligencer, and are doubt-
less from the pen of the Hon. John
Woods, editor of that paper, late a mem-
ber of Congress, and much distinguish-
ed for his attention to Indian affairs.

"The President says to the Creek,
"My white children in Alabama have
extended their law over your country.
If you remain in it, you must be sub-
ject to that law." What right has the
State of Alabama to extend its laws
over the Creek country? None.—
The Indians are not citizens of the
State. They are independent of its
laws. If Georgia could have driven
the Creeks from that State by law,
Governor Troup, and his hot-headed
partizans would have adopted that
mode of proceeding long since. It is
the duty of the President to protect the
Indians against these encroachments.
He should say to their oppressors that
the Indians shall be protected in the
enjoyment of their own country—
that the treaties and faith of the nation
shall be preserved inviolate. He should
stay the hand which presses heavily on
their heads, and arrest the foot that is
trampling them to earth.

The United States never have claim-
ed the land as their own, on which they
reside. In all our treaties and inter-
course with them, we have recognized
their right to the country which they
occupy. The Constitution of the U-

ited States recognizes it, nay more, we
have solemnly, time after time, confir-
med this right. In the first treaty
made with the Creeks, concluded at
New York, in the year 1720, the 5th
article stipulates, that the U. States
solemnly guarantee to the Creek nation
all their lands within the U. States, to

the Southward and Westward of the
boundary described in the following ar-
ticle." In almost every subsequent
treaty, the faith of the Government has
been pledged to protect the Indians in
the peaceable possession and enjoyment
of the lands which they occupy. In
the late treaty made at Washington in
May 1826, by the 13th article, the U.
States agree to guarantee to the Creeks
the land which they occupy, and which

they have a just claim." We would
like to be informed by what right we
have always claimed the land where
the Indians now live, and how we have
obtained it?

The only hope which remains to the
Indian race is to live or die around the
graves of their fathers, and upon their

native hills and plains. Those who
promised them a good country, and
rest, and protection beyond the Missis-
sippi, know that their promises are false.
The Indians may read the presage
of their fate in the starvation and
wretchedness of the tribes that are now
west of the Mississippi. We believe a
remnant of this race will yet find in our
national councils firm and patriotic
men, who will not desert their cause—
the cause of humanity and justice.

The following statement from "The
Western Courier, a paper published at
Ravenna, Ohio, is a suitable accompani-
ment to the trick of the Connecticut
boys. In this case, it seems an individ-
ual has been remembered by Gen. Jack-
son, who, two years since, attended a
Jackson meeting, at which three others
were present, and without further in-
quiry into his qualifications or charac-
ter, a commission is made out for him,
and the country is scourged in search
of the absconding Postmaster to thrust
honor and profit upon him. Is this the
way the public money is to be expend-
ed? Is this the man whom his adver-
sents hold up as the parallel of Jefferson.

From the Western Courier.

"He'd debts to pay and could not stay,
"So Mosey ran away." O, so so.

It will be recollected by most of our
readers, that a *quarto* Jackson meeting
was held in Medina county, in the fall
of 1827, to wit: a county meeting, at
which four persons attended, three of
whom were appointed delegates to at-
tend the Jackson convention at Colum-
bus, & that one of this immortal trio was
Moses Wright of legal memory. Now
what less could President Jackson do
than bestow an office, especially when
one office would reward one-fourth of
his supporters in Medina. It is well
known that Gen. Jackson is not "slack
in performing his promises" to his
friends, so, in process of time, on came
the long looked for letter, directed to
"Moses Wright, Esq." and ornamented
with the official signature of "W. T.
Barry," appointing the said Moses
postmaster in and over Medina, and
removing Rufus Ferris, the incumbent.
But alas! the freaks of Dame Fortune!
poor Moses' legal practice had not in-
creased with his patriotism, this boon of
gratitude being too long delayed, he
was involved in debt, and his creditors
unlike true patriots, would not wait for
him to pay them out of the milk of the
Jackson pap, and he had to Mosey—
alas, poor Moses! the appointment and
removal came, but there was no Moses.
An express was sent after him, that
pursued as far as Cincinnati, when
"hope long delayed" failed and the chase
was given up.

As Ferris is removed, and Mosey
run away, we would suggest to Mr.
Barry to direct his next appointment
to any one of the four remaining wit-
nesses in the county.

The Editor of the Boston Manufac-
turer, in an article on the "Depression
of Business," makes the annexed per-
tinent assertions:—

"The truth unfortunately is, we have
been living beyond our circumstances.
The laudable economy and industrious
habits of our ancestors, have been lost
sight of, and we have yielded up to the
pleasing but dangerous innovation of
foreign luxuries, and their attendant
habits. We must measure back our
ground, there is no other course we can
now pursue with any hope of success.
The flame must again be kindled on
the altar of patriotism; and self denial
and rigid economy take the place of
luxury and extravagance. The nerves
of our effeminate young men must be
strengthened by toil, and our females,
instead of reclining on the sofa and
humming over the piano, must learn
to direct their attention to matters of
more importance. They must shake
off, as unworthy the daughters of free-

men, the tinsel of fashion, and the shack-
les of false refinement, and cherish the
proud and sterling patriotism of their
Grandmothers."

In Greenville county, Va. about a
twelve month since, two gentlemen laid
a wager who could in one year kill the
greatest number of crows. They each
chose ten hunters to assist them.—
On Saturday, 6th ult. they met, and
judges being appointed, the count was
made, when it appeared, according to
the Petersburg Old Dominion, that
one gentleman produced 2480, the o-
ther 2157, making a total of 4637 crow-
scalps. The country it is said is al-
most crowless, an advantage which
cannot be appreciated, until the fact is
known that every farmer thereabouts
keeps one or more of his hands em-
ployed solely in driving off these trou-
blesome birds.

The fare in the steam boat from N-
York to Albany, is one dollar, including
price of Meals, which, say the adver-
tisement, will prevent the disagreea-
ble annoyance to passengers of being
dunned for their meals—rather a disa-
greeable annoyance, if a man has not
such a thing as a half dollar about him.

native hills and plains. Those who
promised them a good country, and
rest, and protection beyond the Missis-
sippi, know that their promises are false.
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of their fate in the starvation and
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whom were appointed delegates to at-
tend the Jackson convention at Colum-
bus, & that one of this immortal trio was
Moses Wright of legal memory. Now
what less could President Jackson do
than bestow an office, especially when
one office would reward one-fourth of
his supporters in Medina. It is well
known that Gen. Jackson is not "slack
in performing his promises" to his
friends, so, in process of time, on came
the long looked for letter, directed to
"Moses Wright, Esq." and ornamented
with the official signature of "W. T.
Barry," appointing the said Moses
postmaster in and over Medina, and
removing Rufus Ferris, the incumbent.
But alas! the freaks of Dame Fortune!
poor Moses' legal practice had not in-
creased with his patriotism, this boon of
gratitude being too long delayed, he
was involved in debt, and his creditors
unlike true patriots, would not wait for
him to pay them out of the milk of the
Jackson pap, and he had to Mosey—
alas, poor Moses! the appointment and
removal came, but there was no Moses.
An express was sent after him, that
pursued as far as Cincinnati, when
"hope long delayed" failed and the chase
was given up.

As Ferris is removed, and Mosey
run away, we would suggest to Mr.
Barry to direct his next appointment
to any one of the four remaining wit-
nesses in the county.

The Editor of the Boston Manufac-
turer, in an article on the "Depression
of Business," makes the annexed per-
tinent assertions:—

"The truth unfortunately is, we have
been living beyond our circumstances.
The laudable economy and industrious
habits of our ancestors, have been lost
sight of, and we have yielded up to the
pleasing but dangerous innovation of
foreign luxuries, and their attendant
habits. We must measure back our
ground, there is no other course we can
now pursue with any hope of success.
The flame must again be kindled on
the altar of patriotism; and self denial
and rigid economy take the place of
luxury and extravagance. The nerves
of our effeminate young men must be
strengthened by toil, and our females,
instead of reclining on the sofa and
humming over the piano, must learn
to direct their attention to matters of
more importance. They must shake
off, as unworthy the daughters of free-

men, the tinsel of fashion, and the shack-
les of false refinement, and cherish the
proud and sterling patriotism of their
Grandmothers."

In Greenville county, Va. about a
twelve month since, two gentlemen laid
a wager who could in one year kill the
greatest number of crows. They each
chose ten hunters to assist them.—
On Saturday, 6th ult. they met, and
judges being appointed, the count was
made, when it appeared, according to
the Petersburg Old Dominion, that
one gentleman produced 2480, the o-
ther 2157, making a total of 4637 crow-
scalps. The country it is said is al-
most crowless, an advantage which
cannot be appreciated, until the fact is
known that every farmer thereabouts
keeps one or more of his hands em-
ployed solely in driving off these trou-
blesome birds.

The fare in the steam boat from N-
York to Albany, is one dollar, including
price of Meals, which, say the adver-
tisement, will prevent the disagreea-
ble annoyance to passengers of being
dunned for their meals—rather a disa-
greeable annoyance, if a man has not
such a thing as a half dollar about him.

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